

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.
LAUREA LEMERE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.
BRYANT'S MINSTER, No. 471 Broadway.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 69 Broadway.
MELROSE CONCERT HALL, No. 63 Broadway.
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, No. 88 Broadway.
GAYLTY CONCERT ROOM, No. 85 Broadway.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Broadway.
CRISTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 46 Bowery.

New York, Monday, July 1, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The troops around Washington continue to preserve the status quo. With the exception of the arrival of three or four more regiments from the North, nothing of any importance has taken place there.

It is confidently stated that General Scott does not contemplate any forward movement until he has his whole army in readiness; and then, that he will order a grand general movement, simultaneously, of the entire Union forces from Fortress Monroe to the Mississippi.

Intelligence has just reached Washington, and is credited by many there, that in consequence of the difference of opinion existing between Jeff. Davis, General Beauregard and General Lee as to the policy upon which the war shall be conducted, General Lee has resigned his command in the rebel army.

Another skirmish took place yesterday morning between the rebel scouts near Shuter's Hill and the pickets of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, in which one of the Pennsylvania men was killed and one wounded.

The defenses of our own harbor form no insignificant feature in the present critical condition of affairs, and we have therefore prepared an accurate map of all the points of defence commanding the entrance to New York, by the Narrows and by the Sound, which we publish to-day, together with a very full description of the fortifications, their availability in case of attack, the character of the different structures, and the number and calibre of the guns mounted upon each.

It is said that the delay in occupying Harper's Ferry by the army under General Patterson, arises from the fact that the government does not consider the occupation of that point a matter of necessity under existing circumstances; the evacuation by the rebels being no doubt considered as absolute and final, and the position being entirely in the hands of the Union forces, though not actually held by a garrison.

Reports from Fort Pickens all indicate the intention of the rebels to abandon an attack upon that position. It is quite probable that they find any attempt upon the fort just now would be idle, and it may be that the presence of the troops who have been so long beleaguering it is absolutely needed in Virginia.

Everything in Baltimore continues quiet, though an undercurrent of excitement is naturally running through the public mind there, under the new condition of affairs.

THE NEWS.

The steamship Etna, which left Liverpool on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 26th of June, is now due at this port, with news from Europe four days later than that brought by the Europa at Halifax.

launched in September last from the yard of Thos. Collyer, Esq., in this city, and is the fifth steamer built by him now in China.
Advices from Rio Janeiro to May 26 state that the English residents at Rio and the Brazilians were surprised and astonished at the aspect of the American revolution. Business was very dull. The government has ordered two Brazilian frigates to proceed to Hampton Roads, where our vessels shall await them.

The Fifteenth New York regiment, Colonel J. McLeod Murphy, struck their tents at Willett's Point on Saturday, and were taken in a steamer to Elizabethport, where the cars of the Central Railroad were in waiting for them. The train, consisting of seventeen cars, started at a late hour in the evening, going by the way of Reading and Harrisburg to Baltimore.

The Eleventh Massachusetts regiment reached this city yesterday morning from Boston, and were received in the most enthusiastic manner by thousands of our citizens who had assembled to greet them. The natives of Massachusetts residing in New York and vicinity received them at the wharf and accompanied them to the Park, where they were addressed in a most patriotic manner by Mr. Richard Warren.

It was expected that an examination of the witnesses in the case of Captain Baker and the thirteen privates of the Savannah would have been commenced on Saturday; but, in consequence of the absence of testimony on the part of the government, application was made for a further postponement. The prisoners were not brought up, and on the application of their counsel the examination was, by the consent of Mr. Ethan Allen, United States Assistant District Attorney, postponed until Wednesday next, at one o'clock, to be held at the Tombs, in order to avoid the necessity of parading this large body of war prisoners through the streets.

Governor Edward Clark, who became the executive of Texas through the aid of a few of the politicians of that State, has put the finishing touch to legalizing roguery. In his last proclamation he declared in effect that it is treason to be honest, and that any person who is found guilty of paying his just debts shall suffer the penalty of death. Lest this may appear an exaggeration, we quote his language. He says: "It will also be treason for any citizen of Texas to pay any debts now owing by him to a citizen of either of the States or Territories now at war with the Confederate States of America."

After to-day no more letters will go to the Pacific coast by steamers. All mail matter for California, Oregon and Washington Territory will be sent by a daily overland mail. The statement that Hon. John J. Crittenden would offer his compromise in Congress during the extra session, and if it was rejected that he would advise Kentucky to secede, is contradicted by authority.

Today the Legislature of Virginia, organized under the authority of the Wheeling Convention, will meet in the new State Capitol in that city. Major General Pillow, commander of the rebel forces in Tennessee, the Memphis papers say, has received official intelligence that a bearer of despatches has arrived from the representatives of the bogus confederacy in Europe, with advices that England and France have decided to protect their commerce on this continent—that is, to open the Southern ports—and that each government has ordered twenty additional ships from their respective navies to reinforce their squadrons already here.

According to the Norfolk papers, Ellsworth's Zouaves are diminishing in numbers very fast. Upwards of fifty have already been slaughtered by the "Jackson Avengers," a body of terrible fellows who took a solemn oath that each should slay his proportion of the whole number. According to the reports, the Zouaves have to be whipped before they will consent to stand guard, and that two or three are picked off every night. Nine were killed on Friday last.

The Kansas First Regiment, with a party of United States regulars, numbering in all two thousand five hundred men, left Kansas City, Mo., on the 24th of June, it is supposed for Fort Smith, Arkansas. As this should be the case there will be some additional howling about "invading the sacred soil." Funds necessary to pay the July interest on the Kentucky State debt have been forwarded from Frankfort to this city. The amount is nearly \$100,000. In Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, this act would be unlawful. In Texas it would be treason.

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The Meeting of Congress—The Administration, the Army and the People.

On Thursday of this week, the Fourth day of July, the two houses of the Congress of the United States will assemble in extraordinary session in the Capitol at Washington, in pursuance of President Lincoln's proclamation of April last, and for the express purpose of aiding and directing the policy of the administration in the great work of the suppression of our Southern rebellion.

To this end we are assured that the President's message will urge a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the war; that the Cabinet are a unit in support of this policy, and that the legislation of the two houses will be harmoniously directed to this one great common object, and to nothing else.

It seems almost Providential that, just as the cavaliers of the Palmetto State were heating the air with their ardent aspirations for royalty, a live Prince should disembark upon this continent and journey within hearing distance of their cries. A Prince, too, whom England, in the multiplicity of its royal family, can well spare.

There need certainly be no fear of opposition from England. The London Times, which is popularly supposed to control events the world over, has already pronounced in favor of the scheme by the prominence it has given to South Carolina's advertisement, "Wanted a King."

Nor would there be any difficulty about South Carolina, or, indeed, about the entire South. The Southern people are not well satisfied with Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet. They think Jeff. a mere martinet, and they know that Floyd, Cobb & Co. are only waiting to get money into the treasury in order to repeat the nice little game of "fill your pockets and run."

The rest of the Southern States have become so accustomed to following South Carolina in all her vagaries that they will go wherever she leads. Having changed their republican form of government for a military despotism, they will easily settle into a monarchy, and will find Alfred and his suite easier and cheaper to maintain than Jeff. Davis and his clique.

Three months ago some of our most radical republican party journals, the New York Tribune at the head of them, pleaded earnestly from day to day in favor of quietly permitting the revolted States to try the experiment of an independent government. At that time, we suspect, there was a voice or two in the Cabinet of which the Tribune was but the echo.

Let the celebrity of South Carolina, then, meet in convention and appoint a delegation to wait upon Prince Alfred and invite him to reign over them. If they will make their coming and their errand known, we will present them with free passes and insure them against hanging and other accidents en route.

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That the hope of a compromise lies at the bottom of this otherwise inexplicable inactivity of our armies we have reason to believe; and what better way can there be for the settlement of our domestic troubles than a warlike union for the expansion of our territories and our power, North and South, against our European commercial rivals and enemies, constantly intriguing for our destruction and the control of this continent?

A Prince Convent for the South Carolinians.

Most opportunely for the South Carolinians, Prince Alfred, of England, the second son of Queen Victoria, is now on his travels in Canada, and, at our last advices, was enjoying himself at Ottawa City. According to the veracious chronicler of the London Times, or by their own confession, if this be one of the subjects about which Russell's letters were "altered," the South Carolinians desire a Prince, and heretofore ready to their hands.

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Proposed Liberation of Canada.

The reinforcements which are being sent out by England to the British Provinces indicate as plainly as any overt act of hostility can do her intentions and policy in regard to this country. The Canadian government has made no request for these troops; its territory is situated at a distance from the seat of war; and even were it not so it is perfectly well able to maintain the police of its frontier.

There can be no better evidence of intended bad faith than a preparation for its consequences by the party contemplating it. The same instinct that teaches us to guard against treachery on the part of individuals warns us not to be taken unprepared by covert movements on the part of governments.

Just look what her position would be in such an eventuality. She might, to be sure, do us some damage with her fleets; but that would be more than counterbalanced by the losses that we would inflict on her commercial marine. On land she would not maintain the struggle against us for a single month.

Geographically, Canada belongs to the United States, and there is every reason to believe that if we were to send an army there sufficient for their protection its inhabitants would at once declare their independence of the mother country. In the Upper Province there is a decided preference for our institutions, while in the Lower the benefits resulting from a free interchange of agricultural and commercial productions would go far to smooth away the prejudices arising from differences of race and religion.

A reconciliation once effected between the government and the Southern malcontents, there would be at the immediate disposition of the former, for purposes of invasion, an army of two hundred thousand men—some five troops as any in the world. With these Canada could be overrun in a fortnight, and every relic of British supremacy swept from her soil.

In the Southern portion of our continent the vindication of our traditional policy could be rendered just as complete. The large armies that would immediately become available from the reunion of the divided sections would enable us to crush out there every vestige of foreign interference. These are prospects that should incite every true patriot to exert himself for the reconciliation of our unhappy differences.

AN EXAMPLE FOR NEW YORK.—The contrast between the volunteer regiments sent to the seat of war from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and those which start from New York, is very remarkable. The New England regiments go fully and excellently armed and equipped, and are provided with everything necessary for their comfort and convenience, from Bibles, baggage wagons and hospital ambulances, to pails, kettles, shovels and picks.

MARKED BATTERIES.—When Norfolk was lost to the government two thousand five hundred pieces of artillery were lost with it—a larger number than the first Napoleon captured during his entire campaigns. These are for the most part guns of heavy calibre, and many of them rifled cannon. The rebels have distributed probably a thousand of them all over the South, where they are now planted in masked batteries to harass the troops of the government wherever they meet them.

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Discontent and Dissension in the South.

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